

BRITISH OFFICERS WILL ASSIST AMERICANS IN MEXICO CITY

recalling of troops or battalions or any backward step on the part of the United States at Vera Cruz until the mediation has been concluded.

Carranza's Acceptance is Vital.
With the United States and Huerta both agreeing to mediation the situation now revolves about Carranza. Without his consent and cooperation the mediation proceedings will be futile, for the United States already has stipulated that they must include all factions in Mexico. With Carranza now holding the whip hand substantial concessions undoubtedly will have to be made to him in order to obtain his consent.

Flushed by recent victories in the northern part of Mexico, his friends here contend that he is in no frame of mind to relinquish for a song the results of his labors of the last year or more.

Carranza's representatives in Washington were quoted to-night as expressing the opinion that he never would consent to mediation; that he certainly would not be a party to any proceedings which did not contemplate the establishment of the Constitutional forces in power in Mexico city.

Steps will be taken immediately by the South American Powers that have brought about mediation to obtain a quick reply from Carranza.

Zapata, whose stronghold has been in the southern part of Mexico, is not being considered in the present mediation situation. As soon as Carranza's consent to mediation has been obtained, if that is possible, negotiations will be undertaken to ascertain from all factions on what grounds a settlement may be obtained, not only of the present differences between Huerta and the United States but of the internal strife in Mexico itself. When those various propositions are submitted, the difficulties will just have begun.

Say Huerta Seeks to Temporarily.

If Huerta maintains the same stubborn attitude that he has in the past, progress will be hopeless. In fact many in Washington, while disposed to accept the most cheerful side of the new situation, doubted whether it would offer a permanent solution of the Mexican difficulties. They feared that Huerta had accepted the proposal of the South American governments merely to gain time and to continue his policy of temporizing.

The most pessimistic acknowledge, however, that the new developments probably would afford the means of avoiding further bloodshed and permitting the United States to withdraw from a military campaign which, to say the least, has not been greeted with enthusiasm either in Congress or outside of Washington.

The Spanish Ambassador declined to-night to disclose the source of his unofficial information that Huerta had consented, but he acknowledged that he was hourly expecting a communication from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs conveying the official information to the three South American diplomats.

There were several developments in the course of the day which made the gloomy situation of yesterday look a trifle brighter and which were interpreted by some members of the Administration as having a possible bearing on Huerta's attitude toward the offer of mediation.

The first of these developments was definite information received at the State Department this morning that Huerta had reversed his intention of holding Americans as hostages and was permitting them to leave Mexico city for Vera Cruz.

The second development was the re-establishment of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico city. All day yesterday this Government was cut off completely from communication with the Mexican capital and this circumstance added greatly to the alarm felt for the safety of Americans. Early this morning, however, the wire facilities were again reestablished and it is assumed here that this was done upon the orders of Gen. Huerta.

Other Nations Support Plan.

It was learned to-day that Chile, Argentina and Brazil are not the only Latin American countries that will bring pressure to bear upon Huerta to accept the present opportunity and retire. The diplomatic representatives of several of the other Latin American countries, one or two of them in Central America, expressed a desire to-day to add the weight of their influence to the efforts now being made for a peaceful adjustment of the situation. The names of these countries were not made public, but it is understood that Honduras is one of them.

Entirely aside from the mediation situation the Administration was more encouraged over the news from Mexico to-day than it has been for some time. Not only were the conditions in Mexico city reported more favorable, with refugees leaving freely on every train, but also the situation along the border was more quiet.

Good news came also from the United States Consul at Matamoros, who is now in Brownsville, Tex. He reported an interview which he had with Col. Rice, one of Carranza's nephews. In this interview Col. Rice assured the United States Government that Carranza would do everything possible to protect the lives of Americans in the territory which he controlled and also to maintain peaceful relations with the United States. Rice gave assurances that Carranza would severely punish any Mexicans who were responsible for harm to Americans. The plain intimation was conveyed that Carranza would not ally himself with Huerta.

Leaders Playing Both Ends.

This report from Consul Johnson confirmed the impression that has been growing in Washington that Carranza's recent note of defiance to the United States was drawn chiefly for home consumption and for the purpose of allaying sentiment in northern Mexico.

The mere fact, however, that Carranza found it necessary to issue a note of that character is serious, because it indicates that he recognizes the existence of an anti-American feeling which may flame up any time and drive both Carranza and Villa into open conflict with the United States. The message received from Carranza's representatives in Washington was quoted to-night as expressing the opinion that he never would consent to mediation; that he certainly would not be a party to any proceedings which did not contemplate the establishment of the Constitutional forces in power in Mexico city.

Vera Cruz Accepts Martial Law and the People Hand Over Arms

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Following the receipt of word from Vera Cruz that Admiral Fletcher had proclaimed martial law the Navy Department gave out this bulletin:

"While the municipal authorities at Vera Cruz decided yesterday to resume their duties, the Government officials of that city concluded that under the circumstances they could not consistently, as direct representatives of the Mexican Government, work under the immediate control of United States officers. Although they offered to do so if our forces were removed outside of the boundaries of the city proper. As a result of their decision the entire municipal government of Vera Cruz was thrown into a state of confusion, particularly in the all-important matter of police."

ENGLISHMEN WHO ARE TRYING TO AID U. S. REFUGEES



Copyright, 1914, by American Press Association. Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, two members of his staff and, on the right in civilian clothes, Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico.

BIG FORCE OF ARTILLERY NOW READY TO DEFEND EL PASO

One Battery Kept Constantly Trained on Juarez—Big Shipments of Ammunition for Villa Stopped by U. S. Officials at Border Town.

El Paso, April 26.—The largest force of artillery at any one point in the United States is gathered here to-night. It includes four batteries, three of the Sixth Horse Artillery and one of the Third Field Artillery. The headquarters of the two regiments, including field and staff officers and the band of the Sixth, are also here.

The first of the two batteries of the Sixth arrived early this morning from Fort Riley, Kansas, and the second battery arrived in two sections to-night. One battery of this regiment was already here and a battery of the Third arrived this week from San Antonio.

The three regiments of infantry from San Francisco, with Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing in command, began to arrive to-night and all will be here before daylight. This will give El Paso a force of close to 6,000 regular troops.

The city is patrolled nightly by the military and one battery of artillery is kept constantly trained on Juarez. Absolute prohibition against the sale of ammunition to either faction in Mexico is being enforced. Ten cars containing approximately 3,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition have been stopped in transit between New Orleans and El Paso and ordered returned to the factory. The bills of lading which had been sent to the local banks were ordered returned.

Embargo Enforced by Army.
The ammunition was consigned to Pancho Villa's purchasing agents in El Paso and was to have been sent on to Juarez.

Air supply of ammunition was depleted by the fighting at Torreon. Gen. Pedro and he was anxious to get the ammunition across before the embargo went into effect.

The embargo on arms and ammunition has been taken in charge by the army. The customs service will have nothing to do with its enforcement except to cooperate with the army.

The two Moisant aeroplanes which were manufactured in New York under the direction of Harold Kantner, who was here to demonstrate the first one made for Villa, will not be shipped to American refugees continue to reach El Paso from interior Mexico by the train.

NO FIGHTING AT VERA CRUZ

Two Trains From Mexico City Bring No American Refugees.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—This bulletin was given out by the Navy Department to-night:

"Although two trains have arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico city to-day no American refugees have reached Santa Rita and no afternoon train was practically empty."



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FLETCHER'S PLAN TO GOVERN VERA CRUZ

Admiral Reports the Regulations Framed Under the Martial Law.

TO BE A CIVIL GOVERNOR

He Will Be Subordinate to Commanding Officer of U. S. Forces.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Admiral Fletcher reported to-night that the following are the proposed regulations for the establishment of the civil government of martial law at Vera Cruz:

"Article 1. All functions of government, legislative, executive and judicial, shall be vested in one official to be known as civil governor of territory affected here by one who shall at all times and as to the exercise of all his functions be subject and subordinate to the will and direction of the commanding officer of the United States forces occupying said territory."

"He shall from time to time establish such departments, bureaus and branches as he may in his discretion think necessary for the proper organization and conduct of the governmental functions entrusted to his charge with power to appoint and remove such officials, subordinates, agents and employees as may from time to time become necessary and may delegate to them such power as he may think proper."

"Whenever the officials hereafter designated shall be appointed the civil governor in the document evidencing such appointment and in such other orders as may from time to time be required shall specify the duties, powers and responsibilities of each of such officials."

"Until they are appointed to their respective offices all powers and faculties naturally pertaining to their offices shall be exercised and performed by the civil governor under the general powers conferred upon him hereunder."

The Legal Features.
"Article 2. In organization and conduct of the government hereby created the civil governor and all the other officials shall be governed by the rules and provisions of the substantive and model laws of the republic of Mexico, the State of Vera Cruz and the municipality of Vera Cruz, which were in force and effect at the time of the occupation of the territory above described by the forces of the United States of America except in far as the same may be modified by these or other regulations, decrees or orders to be hereafter promulgated by the commanding officer of the territory of the United States of America or the civil governor or any of the other officials acting under him as hereby provided."

"Article 3. So far as possible the taxes and imposts of Federal and local, before regular levied and collected in the territory hereby affected shall continue to be levied and collected by the civil governor and his subordinate officials without the creation of additional burdens or imposts except when required by unusual exigencies, either military or civil. The expenses of the maintenance of the government hereby created shall be paid out of the moneys so received, and any surplus shall be disposed of as hereafter directed."

"Article 4. The civil governor may appoint an official to have charge of the port and harbor of Vera Cruz who may exercise the functions of all the officials hereafter created in business connected in all such connection with such specific powers as may hereafter be determined. Such official shall be known as the Inspector of the port."

"Article 5. The collection, conservation and disbursements of all revenues of every class, including those heretofore collected under Federal, State and municipal authority, shall be entrusted to a treasurer under special regulations to be hereafter promulgated."

"Article 6. The administration of justice under Federal, State and municipal laws and ordinances heretofore enforced and such additional laws and regulations as may hereafter be adopted shall be entrusted to an official to be known as the Judge, who shall perform all the functions heretofore exercised in such territory."

U. S. AIRSHIP DETECTS BURNING OF BRIDGES

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Daniels was enthusiastic to-night over a telegram from Admiral Fletcher reporting scout work on the part of flying machines in Mexico. He pointed out that this was the first time that hydroaeroplanes had ever had the opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency in any difficulty on the part of the United States with any other country. Admiral Fletcher's despatch was dated 6 P. M. to-day, and said:

"Flying machine scout reports at Boca and Antigua discovered seven soldiers and found Antigua bridge intact. Railroad torn up for 200 yards on each side of the bridge. No soldiers were seen in the vicinity of Salmoral. Fires along railroad track to Jalapa. South of Vera Cruz the aeronaut saw the railroad bridges at Rico Moreno on road to water works burning and also two bridges at Boca Del Rio. Sighted Tejar, but saw no soldiers south of Vera Cruz."

tory by Federal Judges, State Judges of the first and second instance, Judge of the Civil Register, Judge of the Public Register, notaries public and all other officials discharging any duty in connection with the administration of justice, and such Judge may appoint such other Judges, secretaries, government attorneys, notaries and other officials and agents as may hereafter be found convenient under special regulations to be hereafter adopted."

"Article 7. The functions of municipal officials of the city as defined by the laws heretofore in effect shall be exercised by such persons as may hereafter be designated in accordance with the general provisions of these regulations and others that may hereafter be adopted."

"Article 8. Other functions and departments of government, including the post office, telegraphs, police, sanitation and all others that may require to be specified provided for shall be administered in accordance with orders or regulations to be hereafter adopted."

"Article 9. Two officials to be appointed as herein contemplated may be either Americans or Mexicans or any other nationality, it being the intent and purpose to extend to the inhabitants of the territory affected hereby as large a participation in the administration of the government hereby created as may be practicable, with due consideration for the ends to be hereby accomplished."

REFUGEE TRAIN SAFE

Fifty Americans and 350 Other Foreigners Reach Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Admiral Fletcher reported to-day that a train carrying fifty Americans and 350 other refugees had arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico city yesterday.

"Three P. M. Saturday, train under the trust left Vera Cruz 10 A. M. with 350 Mexicans, proceeded 100 kilometers to break in Mexican road, meeting a train there with about 400 foreigners, of whom were Americans, all of whom were brought to Vera Cruz. No change of train was made. American passengers with city officials this forenoon and afternoon issued disarming all passengers."

The State Department announced the safe arrival at Vera Cruz from Mexico city of the following list of Americans: Albert Deert, Mr. and Mrs. John Deert and son, Mrs. Walter Eikel, with children, W. D. Burns, with wife and mother, Mrs. Hugh Rose of Pacheco, the Estri of Mexico city, R. E. Phillips, wife and two children, J. C. McLean, Mrs. W. O. Staples and daughter, W. W. Adams of Pacheco, Ernest Mueller, Harry Harrison and W. W. Miller.

REBELS HARASS REFUGEES

Women and Children Reach Nogales and Appeal for Aid.

BISBEE, Ariz., April 26.—(Special.)—Quiet today after the anti-American demonstration of yesterday. American Consul, Agent Charles Montague was not harmed.

The few Mormon colonists who remained to their homes in the Mormon colony at Sonora after the occupation of the state by the rebels have again come to the border and are camping here and there about the border. About a hundred families are driven out about eight months ago. Orozco's men, but returned to Sonora when the Carranza rebels took the state and promised them guarantees.

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